LOCAL COMMERCIAL.

The steamer Montana, which left on the afternoon of the 231, book a full cargo of Island produce, particulars of which will be found below. She will be due here on her return on the 254 of August, one month from the date of her departure. portation of opium is hereafter to be restricted to the single party who enjoys the right to traffic in it. The result will undoubtedly be that some expert system of smuggling will be reserted to, and the Treasury defranced of a portion of the reve- for it is not just that an article of commerce. oug-to which it is entitled :

Honoger, July 16, 1868. W. F. ALLEN, Esq., COLLECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOWS-Sire-I have been applied to several times lately, to know what this Department regarded as an importation of opinin; more especially in connection with Section 4, of the Act of

chall decide otherwise, you will please to construc the law a condingly. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, S. H. PHELLES, Minister of Figuree, ad interin

By notice in our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. Henry May has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. S. Savifge, and will carry on the grocery business. Mr. May is well and favorably known here as a grocer and provisioner, having done business here some twelve or fifteen years ago. Mr. Samuel G. Wilder has entered into co-partnership with E. P. Adants, to carry on the anction and commission business

Mr. Wm. L. Green has established himself as a cumm broker, and offers has services to fill orders from the other isl ands, or for the purchase not sale of goods in foreign ports, His long experience as a merchant in Honolulu well qualifies him to act as a factor, and to those requiring his services, either here or abroad, we cordinity commend him.

The agents of the California Steam Line give notice in their fvertisement to-day, that shipments from Europe or the At-ntle States, made to the care of the Company's agents in San Francisco, will be forwarded on to Honolulu without extra arges. Having been among the first to adopt this mode of obtaining our supplies, by which they were lamint here in forty days from New York with less than the usual detention and expense, we can knowingly recommend it to others importing

The assigners of the late firm of Walker, Allen & Co. give Bishop & Co. This makes the second dividend, and amounts three per cent, has thus far been paid, and there will be another final dividend of two or three per cent. The affairs of the concern will thus be closed more favorably than was anticipatof at the time of the failure. The Italian ship Pratolongo, 52 days from China, arrived

off the port on Saturday last, with a cargo of coolies for Callaca. She sailed again on the 2%f. The back Camden brings a full cargo of lumber, of which several other cargoes are looked for soon from Puget Sound and

are taking the opportunity for a ramble on the other Islands. COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

Business is dult, as usual in midsummer, and those who can

Senon papers state that in last March twelve vessels sailed from that poet, conveying 1,066 emigrants from Northern Italy to America. Brazil supplies almost half of the coffee consumed in the world. The quantity exported increased from 1,350,169 bugs in 1861 to 2,460,753 bags in 1867.

In the darkest days of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise, a friend of Cyrus Fleid's hought \$10,000 of stock for a \$10 bill. That man is now receiving, on his investment of ten dollars, \$800 per annum in gold. King Cotton firels a rival in North Carolina in King Pennut.

The people of Texas have pretty, generally abandoned the culture of cotton, and gone to atock raising. This year hides form the principal article of commerce, and in order to keep the supply equal to the demand they are killing cattle on the prairies for the hides alone, for which they obtain 12; cents # pound, in specie. There is a total absence of "greenbacks" in the interior. Mexican specie is the circulating medium. On the const currency is taken at 30 cents on the dollar, but in the interior it is refused.

That was a courageous Californian (the late Col. R. S. Fretz.) who bequesthed \$100,000 towards paying the national debt. Most men, would have thought it useless to attempt to lift so heavy a load. But there is nothing like putting one's shoulder to the wheel, and who can doubt that the debt, yast as a see, will be paid in fall, when men have faith to throw in their

real estate on Hanhattan Island was \$154.804.000; to day it is about \$175.000.000. Forty years ago the annual real estate sales in this city amounted to hundreds of themsands of dollars; now it is hundreds of millions. If any argument is necessary to prove the almost headlong manner in which capitlaints and small operators have traded in houses and head this year, it may be found in the amountery of real estate business for April.

The Revolution in Jupan.

Civil war has been in progress in Japan for several matter, or about 12 \$7 cmt. of the total valuation in this city. has changed hands since January let; in Brooklyn the out during the same time has been \$17.850,143. These we need no comment.—N. Y. Tribune.

INSURANCE DEADLOCK.—It seems as if the law providing for the appointment of an Insurance Commission is to be wholly importative for the present year. It provides that the Commissioner shall be chosen by the Insurance Companies on the lat of March and appointed within ten days thereafter by the Governor. The law was not in existence on the lat of last March, and the Commissioner was not appointed until after the dist of March. It is now controded that the appointment is invalid, and that no appointment

Ships' Mails FOR WINDWARD PORTS Per Killanes, on Monelay.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

July 14. Schr Warwick, from Molokai.
18.—Am back Camelen, Robinson, 22 days from Teckalet.
19.—Schr Kannale, Adams, from Molokae.
19.—Schr Agive, Chaney, from Hawaii.
19.—Schr Agive, Chaney, from Hawaii.
20.—Schr Hattie, Nika, from Kanai.
20.—Schr Hattie, Nika, from Kanai.
20.—Schr Marsida, Berrill, from Hawaii.
21.—Schr Marsida, Berrill, from Hawaii.
22.—Stmr Kilanca, McGregor, from Windward Ports.

DEPARTURES.

18—Schr Kate Lee, Crane, for Mani and Hawali.
13—Schr Marlile, Berrill, for Hawali.
19—Schr Hokuleie, for Maul.
20—Haw brig Kamehameha V., Rickman, for Guano Is.
20—Schr Warwick, for Molokai.
20—Schr Mary, for Kanal.
20—Schr Mary, for Kanal.
20—Schr Ka Mol, Powers, for Hawali.
20—Schr Prince, Harrison, for Kanal.
22—Schr Hattie, Nika, for Kanal.
22—Am stur Montana, Conner, for San Francisco.
23—Ital ship R Pratolongo, Profume, for Callac.
24—Schr Luka, for Kanal.
24—Schr Luka, for Kanal.

IMPORTS.

EXPORTS. FOR SAN FRANCISCO-Per stmr Montana, July 22d :-5430

BIRTHS.

At Kolon, Kanai, Saturday, July 11th, the wife of Chas. I

CAMERON-At the U. S. Hospital, July 14th, of consump-

PASSENGERS.

For Windowand Ports—Per Kilaues, July 20th—Mrs P N Makee, Rev H H Parker, A D Cartwright, C J Lyons, H Tur-ton, D Montgomery, Wm Cornwell, G Coffin, A Smith—9 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

PROS TERNALET-Per Camden, July 20th-Isaac M Hall. For Guano Islands-Per Kamehameha V., July 20th-For San Fuancisco-Per steamer Montana, July 231-His For San Francisco—Fer steamer Montana, July 251—His Ex C de Varigny, wife and three children; Miss Gibson, Mrs J T Waterhouse, Miss Mary Waterhouse, Mrs R M Johnstone, Mrs Pierce, Miss Stiles, Miss Rowell, Mrs Hoitt, Miss Gunn, Miss Blanche Macfariane, Mr Lafdlay, J H Black, I Bartlett, Albert S Wilcox, Capt W C Stone, C B Plummer, Wing Pat and wife, M M Cook, Henry M Alexander, N W Taliant, Ira Richardson, Wong Ka, A Yan, W N Ladd, T Collins, N H Wood, T Schmidt, Joe Reigs, John Fletcher, Ben Holladay Jr

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JULY 25. Was it Spontaneous Combustion,

Montana, and on examination it was found that three bales of pulu, which had been stowed down only two or three hours, were on fire. This pulu had been lying on the wharf some days, and it is supposed that, either from getting wet while there, or from having been packed in a damp condition, combined with the heat of the sun, to which it had been exposed, heat was generated and spontaneous combustion produced. We have never known of a similar case to this, which we take to be suppositional, and until it can be corroborated, must doubt it as the origin of the fire. If By the following official decision, it will be seen that the im- there ever has been a case of spontaneous combustion of pulu on the Islands, we trust any, who may know the particulars, will make it public, which for twenty years has been constantly shipped without the slightest accident on board ship, should be classed as bazardons or extra bazardous on mere opinion. It is stated that several of the bales, on being opened, were found to be so hot inside, that it was almost impossible for a person

> to hold Lis hand there. The other supposition as to the origin of the fire is that it was caused by the eigar or pipe of some straggler, or a spark from the steamer's stackpipe. Until something more definite is known, it it is more reasonable to conclude that this was the

> Immediately on the occurrence of the above accident, every bale that had been put on board was ordered ashore again. This course, under the circumstances, was perfectly proper, as there would have been some risk in taking any of this lot, and more or less needless alarm would have existed among the passengers, had it been taken. It is very fortunate that the accident happened as it did, while the vessel lay at the wharf; for had the fire not been discovered till after she had gone to sea, it would, in all probability, have caused considerable damage, and compelled her to return to this port.

We have never known any case of the burning 15 years ago, when the ship Gloucester was set on to the sum of twenty-five thousand dellars. In all twenty- fire. In San Francisco a few months ago, a storehouse filled with baled pulu was burned. In attempting to put out this fire, the firemen found it almost impossible to cope with or quench the burning pulu, which flew about in the air like tinder, burning their faces and ciothes, wherever it lodged. It was found on this occasion to be one of the most dangerous combustibles known-

water having no effect in extinguishing it. If it should become an established fact that pulu, under any circumstances, is liable to spontaneous combustion, the most proper way to overcome the extra risk is to have the bales put up with Dillon's patent iron hoops and keys, fastened with which it would be impossible for the pulu to burn, except on the outside of the bale, while it could be handled or extinguished

Formerly cotton bales were fastened with ropes, but it became so frequently the cause of extensive conflagrations in New York, Liverpool and other large cities, that insurance companies will now only take risks on rope-baled cotton at very heavy rates, while the United States Government has forbidden the storage of a single such bale in its bonded warehouses. On the other hand, the rates of insurance on cotton baled with iron boors has been reduced to a low figure, as it is found next to impossible for the cotton to burn more than to char the exterior. These hoops are the best safeguards against the spreading of flames

eral months past, and at the latest date, June 4, it threatened to involve the whole population on one side or the other. An interesting article, taken from the Japan Gazette, published at Yokohama, which will be found below, gives a better insight into the questions involved in the war than any statement we have yet seen. It is simply a war for supremacy between the two branches

the last of March. It is now controded that the appointment is invalid, and that no appointment can be made, nor the law enforced, until the lat of next March. The point appears to be well taken, and doubtless the operations of the Insurance Commissioner will be suspended until 1869. Meantime a me of the local lenurance Companies are preparing to disincorporate and reflice from husiness. It would seem as if some of the companies who clausored for the establishment of a Commission are desirous of getting out of the way, so as to avoid coming under its operations. They are afrait to meet the spirit they conjured up.—San Francisco Call. any other known. From its very nature, it must give rise to jealousies and disputes between the two rulers, unless one of them acknowledges in some definite degree, the superior authority of

So far as can be judged from an outside stand point, this war must end in the subjugation of the Tyeoon, or military executive, and the total extinction of his authority. The establishment of one central government,-whether it be that of the Mikado or Tycoon, is of little consequence to other countries-would appear to be the best thing that could happen to that country. For under it, a uniform policy will be established and pursued towards foreign nations and residents in Japan. Judging from the article referred to, it will be difficult for the powerful princes of either party to submit to the other, and it can only be accomplished by superior force. As, however, foreign warfare has, to a very limited extent only, been introduced into Japan, it may be years before the war is finally ended, and the authority of the Emperor fully re-established.

The system of government in Japan is, to some extent, a confederation. There are three hundred and sixty-five princes, some of them quite insignificant, both in extent of territory and means, while others are powerful and can call out armies of a hundred thousand. The war originated in the determination of the powerful 9495 southern princes not to submit to the Tycoon, but southern princes not to submit to the Tycoon, but to make the Mikado's authority supreme throughout Special Special Special St. 1080814 out the empire. Thereupon, the Tycoon abdicated in favor of his rival, and Yedo, his seat of authority has been taken possession of and is now of the North, who formerly supported the Tycoon, are now fighting to restore his authority, but from all the accounts at hand, it would ap- belonging to the south, still in Yedo, are desirous pear that the Mikado and his party are the most

powerful, and will gain supreme control. Foreigners resident in Japan naturally take a lively interest in the war, and mostly sympathize ed by all natives to be the bravest prince in the emwith the Tycoon, from the fact that they have had more to do with him, and been generally

sentatives, had, at the latest advices, acknowledged the authority of the Mikado as supreme. The other representatives deem it more prudent to wait and see which government becomes re-established. The uprising of the northern princes in favor of the Tycoon, renders the result of the war somewhat doubtful, as it is not known what resources they have. If the British Government should allow its naval forces to aid the Mikado. as is thought may be done, it will turn the tide in his favor, and extinguish the Tycoon's authority altogether. But she can hardly do this without the co-operation of other leading powers.

It will be seen by reference to our English Mail Summary that H. E. Sir Harry Parkes has presented his sovereign's letters of credence to the Mikado as overeign of Japan. And we expressed our approval We have since learnt more correctly, (what long On Wednesday about 10 o'clock A. M., fire igo we thoroughly understood, but which, in the was discovered in the hold of the mail steamer crent of events during the past three years, we

> on of both parties in the present political strife to the Mikado We are able to explain it in a few ords, and the relative position of the Mikado and he Tycoon will be at once be recognized. The idea of a spiritual and a Temporal Ruler of span was no myth. It has gradually come to be nsidered so, by the desire of certain Daimios of apan to get rid of a yoke they found no difficulty in enduring whilst Japan was isolated ; but which since

had practically lost sight of,) the meaning of submis-

The proceedings of the Daimois at the commencement of the American efforts to open commercial reations with Japan, satisfy us that the mistakes made United States. ov diplomatists were not confined to the earlier interirse. At the time, they made no reference whatver to the Mikado, but assembled in great council. under the direction of the Tycoon, to decide the question " whether the Tycoon should receive the letof the President of the United States?" Satsuma, the man who has since so longly declared to the ontrary, then asserted that the treaty making powr rested with the Tycoon. Regal honours were always paid to that dignitary, and no Daimio in Japan

whether his name were Satsuma, Choshiu, or Kandared to transgress the Tycoon's commands. The Tycoon was de facto a Sovereign; and we, and others, even including our Ministers, have erred in believing it was otherwise, and that he was only genof the nation, and entitled to the title of

His power and rank were always recognized as sovereign two and a half centuries ago; it has been so during the whole time that the Dutch have had re- law none too great. lations with Japan; and it continued so until the time when jealousy among a few of the greater day

satsuma raised the cry of disaffection; and never as the reverse been admitted by the common people with whom we have conversed up to the present day. The true relation between the Mikado and the Tyoon is shewn quite clearly by the action of a certain

party among the Japanese at this juncture.

The male blood relations of the Sovereign of Engand-his sons, uncles, cousins are called princes. In like manner, the male blood relations of the Mikato have the title of Mia. The whole family is sacred. n much shaken,) as being in immediate communication with the ancestors-the Kamis or gods .-His duty is to commune with them, and to benefit

that he has gone altogether out of his province, and one challenging the very authenticity of the Biaffairs. In this capacity of Mikado even, he was not bal inspiration of the same. In literature, Carapposed to issue orders to the Tycoon, but to declare to him the will of the gods on such matters as were brought before him. The Tycoon's acts required no purists detest his jargon of Rant and Spinosa. actual ratification by him in the ordinary meaning of the word ; but only the sanction of the Kamis.

The permission for foreigners to trade with Japan, never received such sanction, and several of the Dainics amongst whom were Satsuma and Choshiu, got the late Mikado to issue orders to the Tycoon on this subject; directing him to drive all foreigners from Japan. The pressure of circumstances, and the strong animosity of many of the leading men of Japan, against foreign intercourse, gave rise to this rse of action, and until now it has been tacitly quiesced in, both parties being desirous of strengthas their fountain of power. Now, however, a reaction is taking place. We

hear of an ultimatum having been sent to the Mikalo, giving him forty days to resign his newly assumed imperial power, and to return to Kioto. The alternative is abdication-or rather forced removal

How totally different an aspect this places all the ecent affairs in, will be readily seen. The people of Japan have always ridiculed the notion of the Mikaruling in person; and when told of the presentaion of the foreign ministers to him at Kioto, declar- the unhappy felon; and we are surprised that ed that it was impossible; that the greatest Princes they should maintain that " the commission of in Japan had never seen his face, and shewed their belief in his sacred character by setting their faces against giving any credence to the facts; when con- government ever thought it did. As we take it, vinced that such occurrences as we have been recently announcing had taken place, and particularly, when they heard that the Mikado had actually left Kioto for Osaka, they were silent-for they were iumbfoundered; and some remarked-"He cannot be in communication with the Kamis, for they would

forbid his doing so weakly and so foolishly."

Much is coming out now, of which foreigners had but little idea. The treachery of the general who went over to the enemy in the middle of the battle, and gave the power into the hands of the south, was not the first that the Tycoon was the victim of. Satsuma played the part of an Iago between him and the Mikado. When in discussing the difficulties of his position with regard to the Mikado with Satsuma, he latter advised Stots'bashi to offer his resignation of the Tycoonate unless he had his own way, -urging that, of course, the resignation would never be received, and that he would thus carry everything beore him. He then went to the Mikado, and obtainbout to take, and urged on him to assert his independence of the Tycoon-to accept the resignation, and place his flag in the charge of his party. Thus at the audience, when the Tycoon mentioned his resgnation, he was astounded to find it at once accepted, and that the Mikado ordered Satsuma to act with is authority. Enraged at the trap that had been laid for him, and into which he had thus fallen, all falliance was at an end; and it became a question of upholding the power and authority of the Tokugawa family, against the treachery of the Southern

But Stots'bashi, willing as he would have been to measure swords with the mere confederated Daimios of the South, would not produce such a scandal in the country as to dishonour and raise his hand against the representative of the gods; and by the udicious part he has since played, he has strength-Mikado should be obeyed; and himself proceeded to set the example. But he well knew the temper of his countrymen, and their estimate of the respective roceedings of nimself and his adversaries.

Leaving minuteness of detail, we need only mention the broad fact, that the northern princes, indignant at the personal treatment of the Tycoon, and all eing more or less connected with or adherents of his family consulted, combined, and rose as a man. Kanga, the greatest chieftain in Japan, whose territory is nearly, one third of the island of Niphon, and Sendai, who occupies one fifth of the remainder, became the most determined opponents of the recent changes. All the combined northern daimios have advised Prince Mito to remain quiet, and grieve over the misfortunes of his family and the position of his adopted son; whilst the rest go forth to battle. Stots bashi himself has played a noble part. As is wellknown, he resigned the Tycoonate. No one in addressed himself to the family that had been disgraced through him, humbly regretting that he had been the cause of it. But the game having been played so far: having yielded (rightly or otherwise,) everything to the Mikado: having endured the ignominy of walking to the territories of Mito, his father by adoption : he claimed now to be placed in a position to risk his life for the honour of his family ; and to lead an army against the would-be destroyers of his house. It is said that Kanga has already dispatched 25,000 men under competent leaders, and that he is assembling another army, at least equal in number, which is to be commanded by Stots bashi in person. If the North triumphs, the election of a new Tycoon will take place from the Tokugawa clan; and Stots'bashi, should be survive the struggle, will obey the commands of his house and its supporters. This is the position of internal affairs in Japan at the present moment. The Southern Princes are very far from exhibiting the confidence they did; and all

of getting to their own country as soon as possible. There is a story current among the Japanese which excites their warmest admiration. It is told of Aidzu, the hero of the Tycoon's party, and who is deem-

stronghold by a large force of Satsuma's men. After placed at the door for the reception of Blanks tion, John Cameron, aged 26 years. Deceased was a native of well treated by his government. Moreover, the some days fighting with uncertain result, the latter

Emperor of the South has heretofore been regard-demanded a truce that they might go and replenish ed by them as a myth. Sir Harry Parkes, the their provisions; but promising to return and con- bacco held in leaden boxes. A French doctor as-British Minister, alone of all the foreign repretinue the fight. Aidzu replied there was no need for serts that tobacco held in lead foil, improperly them to retire, as he would supply their wants; and accordingly sent them a plentiful supply of rice, suf- a poisonous salt of lead. icient for several days. Already a hero in their eyes, this almost deified him The effect upon his assailants seems to have been prodigious; and to have given to the leaders an idea of the invincibility of such a man. They left without striking another

The Tycoen's fleet still remains in the hands of the Tokugawa party; and enquiries have been made pretty freely of late, by the Japanese, of a very ominous nature. They relate to the legality of the conveyance of government troops and stores in foreign steamers; and we have heard one broad hint that the fleet has orders to keep a sharp lookout for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Hermana, which has been largely profitting by the dis-turbances; running the risk of capture and confiscation, by reason of the large sums paid for the ser-

vices to the government. No doubt, any steamers so engaged by either party are so, in direct opposition to the proclamations issued by the Foreign Ministers.

It will be seen that the above writer (as do most of the foreign residents in Japan) favors the re-establishment of the authority of the Tycoon. As one or the other of the rival emperors must eventually give way, and as the destruction of the Mikado's authority is next to an impossibility, and would hardly be tolerated by the Japanese, if it could be destroyed, it seems as if the most reasonable way to obtain permanent peace would the advent of foreign intercourse has been very hard be to put an end to the office of Tycoon. Two rival rulers in Japan can no more get along peacefully than could two rival presidents in the

Capital Punishment.

Four Chinese coolies, who were tried on Maui ast month for murder committed under the most aggravating circumstances, will be hung at the state prison in this city on the 7th of August next, should the pardoning power not intervene in their of late years been perpetrated on these islands shows the necessity of this stern penalty of the law. There are some who affect to have a horror of capital punishment, who, had the offense been committed against those of their own blood and family, would doubtless deem the severity of the

In several European countries during the past two or three years, unusually vigorous efforts Never did any of the Japanese doubt this until have been made, by well-meaning persons, to secure the abolition of capital punishment. Monster petitions have been signed in France and Italy, praying the Legislatures to seriously resolve to abolish "the barbarous practice of bloodshed" as "of no benefit, but rather demoralizing, both in regard to criminals and the community generally." It is not surprising that in this age of feverish activity and reform, this question should They have of course a common descent—from the gods—and the Mikado is looked upon throughout Japan, (or rather, was for the belief has recently the dignity of being a bone of contention between

In all the great centres of European civilization, we see the same want of faith in established Seven of the Mias have protested against the Mi- order. In religion, we find Renan and Colenso, that the Tycoon alone had anything to do with these ble, and the opposite party claiming a divine verlisle believes in Goethe and Richter, while the So too, in law and government, the more ancient the ordinance or institution, the more certain is it to find opponents, who are ready to declare it "useless, barbarous, and unfit for our present advanced civilization." An appeal to the experience of past ages is hooted down as rank bigotry, and unlucky would be the public man who should venture to stand alone without joining the majority, or at least a strong minority, for in ig their hands by having the goodwill of the gods that case he would not escape being pelted with the foulest abuse, from both parties. Of course the agitators of this reform, like all other agitators, present their "monster petitions" to the legal authorities in Europe, and thus hope to gain

the attention of the law-makers. With all due deference to those who may think otherwise, we do not think that the law proposes to punish by death in any spirit of recenge upon one murder cannot be recalled by another." No the simple end of capital, and all punishment, is to produce reformation on the part of the criminal, and, above all, to deter others from becoming criminals. These ends, say the opponents, are not obtained by capital punishment. If they are not, we can suggest no earthly remedy for such cities as Paris, London and Turin; for certainly perpetual imprisonment is not so terrible a barrier for the protection of the honest and law-

abiding as an ignominious death. Unfortunately in all large centres of trace, there are not wanting a low rabble of cowardly ruffians, nearly all their time half insane with liquor, ever ready for, what they term, "a row," or in fact any outrage upon society. They uning audience, told him of the step Stots'bashi was versally carry arms concealed about the person, and human lives are thus often sacrificed through the unpardonable violence of these scoundrels.

> On the other hand, human life is held so sacred by all enlightened powers, that the sovereign, the legislature, the tribunals and myrmidons of the law, all put together, cannot take the life of the most hardened criminal, possible to be conceived of, unawares. No! enormous expense and pains must be taken, and every privilege given to him that he asks, before the criminal can be deprived

All this is as it should be the court of justice the terror of the evil doer. The insulted and vioened his own course and undermined that of his ene-mies. He came to Yelo. He gave orders that the lated law should exact terrible penalties for terrible

considerations, that they can be reached alone but by fear. And it is for them that these laws are made; and while the ferocious, brutal crime of Ladies', Misses and Children's Hoons murder continues to be known, we hope the "barbarous" institution of capital punishment will take prompt and swift retribution upon the perpetrators. Utopias are nice things, no doubt, for assassination is unknown in those unexceptionable localities. But so long as there are men so deprayed as wilfully to commit murder, so long as there are cold-blooded assassinations in defiance of law, so long should the scaffold still hold its the country could have taken it from him, but with place, as the most efficient protector of the rights his life; but he could and did resign it. He then of society against those who outlaw themselves to which removes all objections usually made to Sewed Corsets,

FOR SALE. A Desirable Residence In Nuuanu Valley.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR Sale his property in Nuuanu Valley, which is one of most desirable locations for a family residence in country; has a good dwelling house with six rooms and the necessary out-buildings, with a fine large garden lot well found, and a large number of Fruit Trees, such as mango, peach and apple, all of which are bearing. Also, a pasture lot of 15 acres adjoining, which is well lenced by a good stone wall.

For particulars apply to H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.
635 4t

H. McINTYRE.

Assignees' Notice!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A dividend of six per cent., the same being a second did dend, will be paid to the creditors of the Estate of Walk Allen & Co. upon their claims, on and after the July next, at the Bank of Bishop & Co. R. BISHOP, J. W. AUSTIN, Honolulu, July 24, 1868. (635 3c)

NOTICE.

A short time ago he was attacked in his own the Lower Floor of the Court House. A box will be

A German doctor reports that he has traced cases of lead colic and paralysis to the use o called tinfoil, will finally become impregnated with

The Bishop of Natal has lately printed a translation into the Zulu language of the first part of "the Pilgrim's Progress," which he has prepared for the use of the natives. He is proceeding with the r mainder, the work being highly appreciated.

Hungary asks the treaty, making Powers to netiate with the United States a Convention by which she may fully participate in the benefits of the treaty for the protection of naturalized citizens, recently concluded by the American Government with the North-German Confederation.

W. L. GREEN, General Commission Agent and Broker, OFFICE IN FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, QUEEN STREET, [635 1y] HONOLULU. JOHN H. PATY. Notary Public,

Honolulu, H. I. Office at the Bank of Bishop & Co. 635 6m BEST IRISH AND AMERICAN PORK in bbls, and half bbls, and at retail, at the Family Greery and Feed Store. (635 1m) I. BARTLETT. CHOICE SULTANA RAISINS. IN 25 LB. boxes, and at Retail, at the Family Grocery and Fe (635 lm) I. BARTLETT. BEST CALIFORNIA HAMS AND BACON ery and Hatch's Cream Cheese, f.r sale at the Family Greery and Feed Store. (635 1m) I. BARTLETT.

G. W. NORTON & Co., COOPERS AND GAUGERS,

First Door above the Custom-house. Honolulu, H. I. SEVERAL VALUABLE PROPERTIES W. L. GREEN.

ON THE ESPLANADE.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR The Honolulu Iron Works Co., behalf. The frequency with which murders have And ESTIMATES for Machinery given. Apply to W. L. GREEN.

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in 2 lb tins,
ak, in 2 lb tins,
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